

headquarters at Kanohwahke Lakes, in the Harriman Park. An interesting feature of plant life at both Camp Nawakwa and Camp Thendara, each on a new artificial lake, with shore lines cut out of the forest, is the progressive adaptation to the new shore of moisture loving plants which formerly grew in the swamp now filled by the lake, and are now forced to move out to its boundaries.

Similar nature trails are proposed by Major W. A. Welch, general manager of the Palisades Interstate Park, in the vicinity of four new over-night shelters which he will build on the trails laid out during the past six years by volunteer workers from the New York City walking clubs in the Harriman Park.

WALKING WITH AN OBJECT

FORTY WILD FLOWERS WORTH HUNTING

NORMAN TAYLOR

For nearly a hundred years nature enthusiasts have collected plants within the vicinity of New York, and many of these specimens have found their way into the herbarium of the Torrey Botanical Club, which is at the New York Botanical Garden, and into that of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. The latter collections have been studied with a view to publishing a "Flora of Long Island," to be issued by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, as soon as more field work has been completed.

The work of John Torrey in the local area resulted in his publishing in 1819 a "Catalogue of Plants Growing Spontaneously Within Thirty Miles of the City of New York," now a very rare book. Many of the specimens upon which he based that work are scarce in the region. In 1915 the writer's "Flora of the Vicinity of New York" was published by the New York Botanical Garden. This attempted to bring together all the old records, specimens and notes, and perhaps its greatest weakness is that much of it necessarily had to be based on specimens collected long ago. Some of the local plants are in any case rare. Some may be merely undetected from particular localities. Others are uncommon in some parts of the area, but common elsewhere. Much remains to be done in increasing our knowledge of the present distribution of local wild flowers. A distinct

revival of interest among members of the Torrey Botanical Club as well as many walking and outdoor clubs makes it timely to prepare the following list of plants. Only rare or interesting species are listed and they are needed from the regions mentioned. Weeds are naturally omitted, but any others may be collected and sent to the writer at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, or to the Herbarium of the Torrey Botanical Club, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York City. They will be added to the collections at either institution and form the basis of new and much desired records of our local plants.

It is unnecessary to emphasize here that this proposal does not mean the indiscriminate collection of any plant in the area. And those to whom it is addressed need no reminding that one complete specimen is all that should be picked. We must not, in our desire to extend the knowledge of local plants, indirectly align ourselves with those who 'love nature' so much that they carry a good bit of it home with them.

WILD PLANTS WORTH COLLECTING

From the region most popular among local hikers

In the following list will be given the common and Latin names of the plants, a brief description of them, the counties from which they are particularly desired, and their approximate flowering period. The region most favored by the different hiking organizations of the metropolitan area is as follows: Westchester, Putnam Dutchess, Greene, Ulster, Orange, and Rockland Counties in New York and Bergen, Essex, Passaic, Morris, Warren and Sussex Counties in New Jersey.

Blazing star. *Chamaelirium luteum*. An herb of medium height, with long narrow leaves, and small white flowers in a terminal raceme. From Dutchess and Orange Counties, New York, southward. June.

White adder's-tongue. *Erythronium albidum*. Resembling the common dog's-tooth violet, but the flowers white. Warren and Bergen Counties in New Jersey and Rockland County in New York. April.

White Clintonia. *Clintonia umbellulata*. Somewhat like the common yellow species, but with erect white flowers in a close cluster. Essex County in New Jersey, and vicinity: very rare. June.

Small white ladies'-slipper. *Cypripedium candidum*. A leafy-stemmed white-flowered relative of the mocassin flower. Bergen, Warren, Sussex, and Morris Counties in New Jersey, and adjacent New York. June.

Long-bracted orchis. *Coeloglossum bracteatum*. A leafy-stemmed green-flowered orchid with bracts at least three times longer than the flowers. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties in New York, and adjacent New Jersey.

Smaller whorled Pogonia. *Isotria affinis*. Foliage resembling cucumber root, and a pair of terminal green flowers. One of the rarest local plants; desired from anywhere. Collected originally at Closter, New Jersey, and scarcely ever seen since. June.

White adder's-mouth. *Malaxis monophylla*. With a single broad-leaf and slender terminal spike of small whitish flowers. Known only from Sam's Point, Ulster County, and Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York. Rare, and desired from anywhere else. July.

Putty root. *Aplectrum hyemale*. A raceme of delicate yellowish-brown flowers, followed, weeks later, by a single basal broad leaf. Putnam, Orange, and Rockland Counties in New York, and Morris County, New Jersey. May. Leaf in August or September.

Pellitory. *Parietaria pennsylvanica*. An alternate-leaved herb with toothless leaves and small clusters of axillary green flowers. Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Orange and Rockland Counties in New York, and adjacent New Jersey. July.

Virginia snakeroot. *Aristolochia Serpentaria*. A greenish tubular S-shaped flower, with alternate stalked leaves, heart-shaped at the base. Dutchess, Ulster, Orange, and Rockland Counties in New York, and adjacent New Jersey. June.

Carolina spring beauty. *Claytonia caroliniana*. Like the common sort, but with broader leaves. From anywhere below 1,000 feet elevation. Unknown in New Jersey. April.

Mountain starwort. *Arenaria groenlandica*. A low cushion-like plant with almost moss-like foliage, and a few white flowers on slender branched stalks. From anywhere below 1,000 feet elevation, especially in the Highlands of the Hudson, or from High Point, Sussex County, New Jersey. Common on the peaks of the Catskills. June to September.

- American lotus. *Nelumbo lutea*. An aquatic, with large leaves raised above the surface, and with large yellow flowers. From ponds or lakes in New York, or from New Jersey. Rare in its occurrence, but plentiful where found. July.
- American globe flower. *Trollius laxus*. A buttercup-like meadow plant with cut leaves, and lemon-yellow slightly globe-shaped flowers. Dutchess, Ulster and Orange Counties in New York. June.
- Gold thread. *Coptis trifolia*. Low, mostly bog or moist woodland plant with 3-divided toothed leaves, solitary white flowers, and golden thread-like roots. South of the Highlands of the Hudson. July.
- New York Monkshood. *Aconitum noveboracense*. Not unlike the common garden monkshood; with blue irregular flowers on hairy stalklets. Known only from near Beaverkill, Ulster County, New York, and from an unrecorded locality in Orange County; wanted from anywhere else. Perhaps our rarest local wild flower. July.
- Golden seal. *Hydrastis canadensis*. Woodland plant with deeply cut toothed leaves, and solitary greenish-white flowers, without petals. Known only from an old, perhaps apocryphal, record near West Point, and desired from anywhere else. April.
- Squirrel corn. *Bicuculla canadensis*. Much like the common Dutchman's breeches, but the spurs shorter and not wide spreading. In the Hudson valley, or from Sussex, Bergen and Passaic Counties, New Jersey. May.
- Naked bishop's cap. *Mitella nuda*. A low herb with round hairy basal leaves and usually none on the stem, flower a slender spike, greenish-white. Known from the Highlands of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and from Pennsylvania, but unknown from similar places in New York and New Jersey. May.
- Purple marshlocks. *Comarum palustre*. A bog herb with compound leaves and purple flowers. Unknown from New York, and recorded only from Budd's Lake, Morris County, New Jersey. Wanted from anywhere else. July.
- Three-toothed cinquefoil. *Sibbaldiopsis tridentata*. A low herb of rocky summits, with compound leaves having notched prickle-tipped leaflets and white flowers. Putnam, Orange and

- Rockland Counties, New York, and any of the northern tier of counties in New Jersey, where it is recorded only from the summit of High Point, Sussex County. July.
- Barren strawberry. *Waldsteinia fragarioides*. Low woodland herb with compound leaves, the 3 leaflets toothed and wedge-shaped. Flowers in a small cluster, yellow. Putnam, Dutchess or Orange Counties, New York, or from the northern tier of counties in New Jersey, where it is recorded only from Sussex County. May.
- Dewdrop. *Dalibarda repens*. Low woodland herb with roundish undivided leaves and white flowers. Bergen, Passaic, Morris, Warren and Sussex Counties, New Jersey, and Dutchess and Orange Counties, New York. June to September.
- Wood sorrel. *Oxalis Acetosella*. A delicate woods plant with compound leaves composed of three obviously notched leaflets, and veined pink or whitish flowers. Highlands of the Hudson, or anywhere in northern New Jersey and adjacent New York. June.
- Seneca snakeroot. *Polygala Senega*. An erect herb with pointed toothless leaves and a stiff spike of small greenish-white flowers. Known definitely only from Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York, and wanted from anywhere in the Hudson Highlands or from northern New Jersey. June.
- Smaller enchanter's-nightshade. *Circaea alpina*. A delicate plant of cool moist woods with opposite, stalked toothed leaves, and small white flowers in a weak terminal raceme. Putnam, Orange and Rockland Counties, New York and Morris and Bergen Counties, New Jersey. August.
- Ginseng. *Panax quinquefolium*. A woodland plant with compound leaves composed of 5-stalked, toothed leaflets, and a globe-like loose cluster of greenish-yellow flowers. Common in colonial days but almost unknown today, because of its collection for export to China as a medicine. Wanted from anywhere in the neighborhood. July.
- Rhodora. *Rhodora canadensis*. A low bog shrub producing showy azalea-like rose-purple flowers before the leaves appear. Hudson Highlands or from Warren or Bergen Counties in New Jersey. May.
- Small cranberry. *Oxycoccus Oxycoccus*. Resembling the common cranberry but with pointed leaves and smaller berries

that are not quite globose. Hudson Highlands, south of West Point, or from Morris and Warren Counties, New Jersey. June.

Broad-leaved water-leaf. *Hydrophyllum canadense*. Resembling the common water-leaf but with lobed rather than deeply divided leaves. Flowers whitish-purple. Known only from Warren County, New Jersey, and wanted from anywhere else. July.

Sharp-winged Monkey-flower. *Mimulus alatus*. A swamp herb with four-angled stem, opposite, toothed leaves and tubular, one-sided, violet flowers. In the Hudson Valley known only from New Baltimore, Greene County, and wanted from any point south of this, or from the northern counties of New Jersey. June to September.

Yellow Gerardia. *Aureolaria Pedicularia*. Tall herb with much divided sticky-hairy foliage and large tubular yellow flowers that are not quite symmetrical. Desired from the Catskills. August.

Squaw root. *Conopholis americana*. A leafless parasitic herb, looking not unlike a scaly reddish club, about 6 inches high, with showy irregular yellow flowers. It is parasitic on the roots of trees, often on hemlocks. Rare. Wanted from Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Orange and Rockland Counties, New York, and any of the northern counties of New Jersey. April to August.

Twin-flower. *Linnaea americana*. Prostrate vine-like herb with opposite roundish leaves, and twin pinkish flowers at the end of a slender stalk. Suggests the partridge berry. From anywhere below 1,000 feet elevation. July.

Musk-root. *Adoxa Moschatellina*. A weak woods herb with compound leaves composed of three-lobed or divided leaflets and small greenish flowers bunched in a globe-like cluster at the end of a short stalk. Known only from Arkville, Delaware County, in the Catskills, and wanted from anywhere else. May.

Tall bellflower. *Campanula americana*. A hairy erect herb, often 4 feet tall, with alternate shallowly-toothed leaves, and large terminal, rather leafy spikes of blue or white flowers. Wanted from anywhere in the Hudson Valley, or northern counties of New Jersey and adjacent New York. August.

Water lobelia. *Lobelia Dortmanna*. A water plant with a rosette of submerged hollow fleshy leaves, and blue unsymmetrical flowers in an erect spike that grows out of the water. Rockland, Dutchess and Ulster Counties, New York, and Bergen County, New Jersey. August.

Stout golden rod. *Solidago squarrosa*. A tall, usually unbranched golden rod with the tips of the bracts just below the flower head prominently recurved. From Westchester, Putnam, Orange and Rockland Counties, New York, and Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey. September.

Yellow leaf-cup. *Polymnia Uvedalia*. A stout rough-hairy herb with large, angled leaves and showy yellow flowers with notched rays. Known only from Weehauken many years ago, and wanted from anywhere else in the range. July.

Sweet coltsfoot. *Petasites palmatus*. Low herb with whitish flowers at the end of a scaly stalk appearing before the basal deeply-cut leaves expand. Leaves densely white woolly on the under side. Known only from Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and to be looked for along cool shaded streams or swamps anywhere else. April or May.

The writer will be glad to supply extra copies of this list to all who write for it.

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

A NEW GOPHERBERRY FROM THE GULF STATES

There has always been misunderstanding in regard to the species of *Gaylussacia* involved in the *G. dumosa* group. The main trouble has resulted from trying to associate a name—*Gaylussacia hirtella*—originally applied to a Northern shrub, with an entirely different Southern shrub. The *Vaccinium hirtellum* of Aiton was introduced into England about 1782. We are safe in assuming that the specimens did not come from Florida or the Gulf States. The specimens upon which Aiton based his species very likely came from the Northern States where forms of *Gaylussacia dumosa* occur with more numerous hirsute hairs than usual. Although the range of *Gaylussacia dumosa* extends to the Gulf of Mexico and peninsular Florida, there is no direct morphological connection between it and the species here described as: